

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1873.

Amusements To-Day. Bowery Theatre -Twelve Templation Cooper Institute Lecture. Daly's New 5th Av Theatre-Allar. Ban Bryant's Minstrels Twenty third street. Grand Opera House-Cataract of the Ganges. Niblo's Carden Lee and Letes. Olympie Theatre-Albamben. Rt. James Theatre-San Francisco Ministrels

Phentre Comique - Kem and Lote, Tony Pastor's Opera House - Uncle Anthony. Maines, Union Square Theatre - Atheries Court. Wallnek's -- Brether Sam. Wood's Museum--- Wild Cat. Matines.

Terms of The Sun. a Noricas, before Marriages and Deaths, per line MATTER, with "Apv." after it, 3d page, per Bearing Marran, with " Anv." after it, 1st or 2 pore, per line.

Ann accommens to Whenkey. So cents not time.

Ann Apparentments to Whenkey. So cents not time.

Ann Apparentments in Newt. Whenkey. So could per instance.

Annual Properties to Sent. Whenkey. So could per instance coupled. Call falling to per may be need in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, with strains charge, at the existing of the above certifier.

sements for THE SUN will be received at our regular raice at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 398 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S.A. M. to 8,369 F. M.

Are We to Playe War with Spain? The following facts seem to us eminently worthy of consideration at the present

I. Mr. HAMILTON FISH President CRANT'S Secretary of State, publishes a despatch which he says he sent some months since to the Spanish Government through Gen. SICKLES. This despatch is framed with an apparent purpose of crowding that Government in its relations with the Cuban revolution. Mr. Fish charges the Spaniards with waging for four years an ineffectual war to put down the Cubans, and all for the purpose of maintaining slavery in the island; and he intimates, though he dees not clearly express it, that the Amercan people, and their Government of course, may at an early day see reason for taking sides with the Cubans and driving

the Spaniards out.

II. This despatch is telegraphed to Madrid, and thereupon Mr. Ruiz-Zorilla, the Prime Minister of King AMADEUS, rises in the Cortes and says that no such communication has ever been received from the United States; that good feeling and courteous manners have marked all intercourse between the two Governments: that he knows nothing of the despatch published as Mr. Fish's except that it has appeared in the public journals. In other ords, he implies that the American Secretary of State violates the truth in alleging that such a document has been officially brought to the notice of the Spanish

III. When this flat contradiction of the Spanish Minister is received in this country Mr. Fish says nothing in reply to it, but publishes in the semiofficial organ of the Administration, the New York Times, a statement accusing Ruiz-Zerilla of prevarieation, because, as Mr. Fish says, though the despatch was not left with the Spanish Miniser for Foreign Affairs by Gen. STOKLES, it was officially read to him, and Ruiz-Zo-RILLA therefore had an official knowledge of it notwithstanding his denial.

IV. At the same time Mr. Fish makes an official answer more significant than any self, in which the situation of the Spanish Government and its relations to Cuba and slavery are discussed with the utmost frankness, and without any attempt to spare the feelings of the Spanish rulers. In short, this despatch was an unreserved confidential communication sent by Gen. SICKLES to the Secretary of State for his information, and with no idea that it would ever be made public. When this letter reaches Madrid, as it probably must have done by telegraph yesterday, it can hardly fail to be followed by the instant dismissal of Gen. Sickles, and a complete rapture between the two Governments.

V. It is no secret that some months since a person sustaining the most intimate family relations to the President, and who is believed to have often profited, in a commercial sense, by this relationship, suddenly became a buyer of Cuban bonds, as if he had some knowledge not accessible to others which led him to anticipate a speedy and satisfactory enhancement in the value of such securities.

Taking these facts together, war with Spain may not be so remote a possibility as has generally been supposed. And if it were the distinct purpose of President GRANT to bring on a quarrel at present, his Secretary of State could not well employ for that end any means more ingenious or more efficacious than those he has now brought into play.

Brother Harlan as an Explainer. Senator HARLAN, having a newspaper of his own in Washington, finds no difficulty in rising to explain every morning. His first impression after Dr. DURANT testifled to having given him \$10,000 to buy his seat in the Senate was that this investigation was getting to be not only a very absurd and stupid business, but that a great many innocent and angelic persons were being drawn into it whose private lives the committee had no right to incuire into.

Afterward he made up his mind to say that he was not aware of having bribed anybody; and a little later he went further and avowed that he himself had not been corrupted to his knowledge by the managers of any railroad. And now, though he does not deny having received DURANT's checks, he says it is perfectly clear that he was not corrupted, because he was "not at that time a member of either House." But he adds-and we beg in the name of Bishop SIMPSON and the Methodist Church that no profane and irreverent person will break into derisive laughter as he reads it-" whether it may net have been intended to be used to corrupt the people of Iswa or members of the Iowa Legislature seems to be a question that this committee is disposed to solve, and we await additional testimony on this point."

Manifestly, if the Rev. Mr. HARLAN himself was corrupted, he did not know It was done when he was under the influence of chloroform; but it is barely posrible that the virtue of the people of Iowa investigated. As to the use of money to details. It is enough that in all this terri-

mind, " Any one must be in a pitiable loes not know that more or less means are used by the friends of contending candi dates in such controversies without the slightest thought of wrong. It may be a foolish expenditure of means, it is true, but as innocent as the entertainment of a

circle of friends by a neighbor." In the course of his varied explanations however, the Senator says this charge of corruption was brought against him more than a year ago by the friends of Senator GRIMES, Senator Allison, and the Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, concerning whom he says he "had the evidence at the time proving the falsity of the charge, so far as it could be supposed to smack of corrup-tion; and that all three of these parties were themselves largely interested pecuniarily in the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad or branches." During the Senatorial contest a year ago, when these charges against him were so freely bandied, he says he "met in the arena all the influence which these enterprises and kindred railroad interests in that State could bring to bear:" so that, in his own touching words, "these great enterprises, born in the first instance in no slight degree of

his statesmanship, rose up to crush him." The explanation grows interesting as the Senator gets warm. He would be a good witness for the committee. He has the evidence, he says, that Allison and Wilson are largely interested in the Credit Mobilier iniquities. Let him bring it out.

In a later issue of the excellent newspaper which Brother HARLAN employs as the vehicle of his explanations we find the

following: "The expenditure of money at elections is "The expenditure of money at elections is a growing evil. The apology for doing it on one side is that it is done on the other, and the peril grows out of the fact that it is often handled by unscruptious agents, who make a use of it not contemplated by those who furnish it. A public sentiment that will make it perilous to a candidate to allow the expenditure of money to influence elections without restricting its uses within clearly prescribed limits, is one that needs strengthening by all the arguments our best men and purest journals can adduce."

This is very high ground to take. Whenever a well-brought-up young man, after bucking against a faro bank all night long. and, losing his last dollar, gets right up and goes to the police and enters a complaint against the dealer, all good men get out of bed and rejoice. These remarks of Brother HARLAN will make Bishop SIMPSON very happy.

Any other defeated candidate who desires the floor on the growing evil of "the expenditure of money to influence elections without restricting its uses to clearly prescribed limits" can now be heard.

Have We Done Him Any Wrong?

When in the beginning of September we procured from Pennsylvania and published the testimony taken in the Supreme Court of that State in the case of H. S. McComb against the managers of the Credit Mobilier, we took care to give the documents in full, without any abbrevia tion or change. In this testimony twelve Senators and members of Congress were specified by name as having received from OAKES AMES allotments of Credit Mobilier stock made to them, as AMES affirmed, for the purpose of corruptly influencing their action and their votes in Congress. Among these twelve men were several whose names had never before been tarnished by any imputation of bribery or corruption; but the testimony included them, and we were not at liberty to omit or modify any

This startling publication at once awoke egainst us the cry of slander, and most of the persons implicated, instead of denounceing Oakes Ames, whose evidence alone had brought the accusation against them. personal rejoinder. He publishes a recent | saw proper to pour out their fury against official letter from Gen. Sickles to him- The Sun for having presumed to publish | pits. The strike was the act of the colliers, among the amiable Pecksniffs and Maw-WORMS of the Republican press there arose a loud shout of horror and indignation at the presumption and andacity of printing such allegations against such pure and holy statesmen. In the case of Mr. HENRY L. Dawes of Massachusetts especially, our calumny, as it was called, was vehemently denounced by the Grantites, while even many Liberal Republicans shrank from believing that so virtuous a person could be guilty of such vicious practice; and a week after our publication Mr. Dawes himself wrote to the editor of the Syracuse Journal the following letter, which at

"PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11, 1872.
"My Drar Rougers: I thank you for denouse ing as a false liber the charge of The New York Sun, so far as I am concerned. Neither Oake Ames nor any other man, dead or alive, every the charge of the charge of the stock of the charge o Ames nor any other man, dean state of the cave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the 'Credit Mobiller,' or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of, with my own money, earned with my own labor. Truly yours, "H. L. Dawis."

Since that time the alleged libel has been investigated by a committee of the House of Representatives, and Mr. DAWES has appeared under oath in his own behalf. Of the merits of his present justification we will let the independent press speak, and first the Cincinnati Commercial:

"The reader has only to compare the above letter with Mr. Dawes's statement before the Committee of Investigation to judge for him self the value of Mr. DAWES'S reputation for veracity. Mr. Ames, it is true, did not give him the stock, but he did invest one thousand dollars in it for Mr. Dawes-who received a dividend of thirty-five per cent. on it—and guaranteed him ten per cent. interest on the investment. The stock at the time Dawes's \$1,000 was invested in it was at a premium. It was worth in the market more than twice the amount he paid for it. It was about as clear a case of giving as could be made out, and Mr. DAWES is too well informed to correct the supposition that he did not know that his ten shares were

worth a great deal more than he paid for them." The Staats-Zeitung of this city likewise comments upon Mr. Dawes's letter and

justification in a similar strain, as follows: "The investigation has proved that Mr. Dawes btained from OAKES AMES for one thousand dollars ten shares of the Credit Mobilier, and that immediately afterward he drew a dividend of thirty-five per cent. And when he subsequently learned that the Credit Mobilier was to be involved in an unpleasant lawsuit, he requested Mr. AMES to buy back these shares at the same price; and this was done. On a careful examination of the above letter it will be discovered that 'as a matter of literal fact it does not contain a He, but that it is a masterpi the concealment of that which it pretends to ex-

The Staats-Zeitung seems to overlook the circumstance that in his letter Mr. DAWES prononnees the charge of THE SUN "a false libel." Considering that circumstance it appears to us, in view of the later developments, difficult if not impossible to say that his letter does not contain a literal untruth. However, where the main features of the case are so glaring, so fatal o the reputation of a public man of Mr. and the Legislature may have sustained Dawes's pretensions, it is not worth while damage, and that he would like to have perhaps to insist too much upon the minor

carry elections he is quite clear in his ble business THE SUN has simply reported | SHAKING UP THE DRY BONES the facts, and has done no injustice either condition of imbecility," he says, "who to Mr. Dawles or any other of the parties concerned.

Turn Him Out.

When CLAY, WEBSTER, and CLAYTON led me party in the Senate, and CALHOUN, BENTON, and WRIGHT led the other, would such a man as Alexander Caldwell of Kansas have been allowed to remain in that body any longer than it would take one of these eminent statesmen to draft a esolution for his expulsion, and have it

put to vote? This person CALDWELL has been proved before a committee of the Senate to have been guilty of the most corrupt practices in obtaining his seat. He paid ex-Gov. CARNEY \$15,000 to get out of his way as a candidate, and he distributed bribes of from \$1,000 to \$2,500 among the members of the Legislature for their votes.

All this has been shown by testimony which cannot be questioned. And yet CALDWELL still sits as a Senator. In the face of the damning facts which have been proven why is he allowed to remain in the Senate a single day longer? Do other Senators hold their places by such a tenure that they are afraid to grapple with CALD-WELL?

The people have their eyes on both Houses of Congress, and are waiting impatiently to see the work of expulsion

From that wonderful storehouse of ancient lore in the British Museum, the collection of clay tablets covered with arrowheaded inscriptions, commonly called the As-syrian Kings' library, we are now receiving curious illustrations of the remote antiquity of many popular traditions. The other day Mr. GEORGE SMITH deciphered the Assyrian account of the deluge, showing in most respects a singular conformity with the Hebraic narrative, although it corresponds much more closely with the old Indian legend, and belongs to the literature of the Aryan races, whereas the Book of Genesis is of Semitic origin. Mr. SMCTH has since unravelled another Assyrian mystery which proves to be a story about a monster called Buta who preyed upon the prehistoric races of the world until the monarch IZDUBAR despatched his chief huntsman ZAIDU to destroy him. The manner in which this was accomplished is thus described by the Assyrian chronicler:

described by the Assyrian chronicler:

"IZDUBAR after this manner said to his hunter,
Go, my huntsman, with the woman HAKIMTU,
And with the woman Upasamu,
And when the monnter passes out
Forth from his confines,
Let each woman lay aside her garment;
So shall her beauty the seen,
And he, the monater, will rush to her.
Then kill thou him, so given up.
Went forth the hunter Z. ruy,
Went forth the hunter Z. ruy,
Went forth the hunter Z. ruy,
The road they took and directed themselves
There along the path,
On the third day, in a waste land,
They came, she hunter, and HAKIMTU the woman
There sate they one day,
And the second day,
In the face of the nonster's confines,
From the.

The monater passed. le monster passed And
He rushed to her.
Destroyed him the monster.
According to command of his father
uniter ZAPU
Went. he took the road. he came.
In the midst of the city of Erech."

In its general features this legend seems ave been the direct parent of the familiar Greek ayth of PERSEUS and ANDROMEDA, which in urn suggested the tale of Sr. Gronge and the Dragon. Still another inscription deciphered by SMITH recalls the story of the rescue of Thebes by HERCULES, and doubtless the germs of many other Greek and mediaval myths may yet be discovered by him. As an illustration of the diffusion of ideas through successive funi-lies of the Aryan race these old tablets are of surpassing interest, and they may also have an mportant bearing on many obscure passages of early history.

among the colliers and iron workers of Wales. On the 1st of December the Iron masters issued n the wages of their men. This created great discontent; and after some fruitless attempts at compromise the colliers decided to strike, and on the 3d inst. removed their tools from the comprising about ten thousand men; but the iron workers in the same district are involved in it, since with the cessation of work in the mines the supplies for the furnaces and forges also cease and the works must be closed. The consequence is that not less than sixty thousand men are thrown out of work by this movement at the most inclement season of the year, and

Pause, everybody! Stop, everything Here's a spectacle! In the midst of a bribed and corrupted generation, in an atmosphere foul with Credit Mobilier investigations and the scandal of boughten Legislatures, we saiff the pure breath of the prairie. Missouri starties the gaze of the world. She is "the shadow of a great rock in a thirsty land;" an oasis in the desert : an-oh, well, what's the use? Behold it ! One day last week the members of the Legislature of that State in a body walked up to the clerk's desk, and in the most solemn and delibcrate manner returned the passes which has been furnished them by the several railroad companies. Nothing could be more magnificent. At a time when the Rev. Mr. HARLAN confesses to having received \$10,000 of a railroad an ; when CALDWELL is charged with having bought up a whole Legislature at prices ranging from \$500 to \$15,000; when COLFAX is caught carrying Credit Mobilier, and Wilson drops it in his tracks, and everything seems to be going to the bad, the Missouri Legislature stalks majestically to the front and hurls back in the faces of the soulless corporations which issued them the passes for ninety days which had been offered them. They spurned the bribes. No passes-for less than a year, is the watchword of the Missouri legislators. Let us do honor to their uncompromising integrity for a few min-utes, while the clerks are making out annual passes to replace those for ninety days.

Gov. Osborn of Kansas, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State, after alluding to reports of "the wholesale purchase of Legislatures" in former elections, which he says "it would be idle to deny," propounds the nundrum: "Would it not be wise for you, ir the language of Scripture, to 'abstain from all appearance of evil?" Doubtless it would b wise, and doubtless also Mr. Senator CALDWELL thinks so, with very large emphasis on "ap-

The interminable case of C. C. Bowen. ontestant for the seat in the House of Repreentatives which has been held by DE LARGE, olored man from South Carolina, has finally re ulted in a report from the Committee on Ele tions to the effect that DE LARGE was never lected, and that so many frauds and irregularities were committed on both sides that it was impossible to say that either of the contestants was legally chosen. As DE LARGE, who is a worthless fellow, has been permitted to occupy he contested seat during nearly the whole of the time for which he cinimed to have been lected, and would only have had a few weeks more to serve before the dissolution of Congress if his claim had been confirmed, he may conider that he has the best of the contest, and is about as well off as if he had been legally a nember. New if Mr. Bowen will put in his laim for contesting the seat, and get it paid, as he probably will, he too will be happy; we shall have an excellent illustration of the modern practice in cases of contested elections; and two prominent representatives of the ruling classes n the South-the negro and the carpet-baggerwill have been handsomely provided for at the public expense.

Judge Hamilton and Mr. S. Gifford Nelson are naking a very attractive newspaper of the Kings Coun-

ILIKE TO FEEL AS THOUGH THE DEVIL WAS AFTER ME."

Church Members who Like Sensationalism in the Theatre but not in the Pulpit A Talkabout Methodisms Hell Fire, Henven. and Sanctification.

On the third floor of the building corner of Eleventh street and Broadway, occupied by the Methodist Book Concern, is a small chapel that will hold about 300 persons. In this chapel the Methodist ministers meet every Monday morn-ing to discuss various topics affecting their doctrine and church polity. The chapel is neatly fitted up. The pews have comfortable cushions and are made to fit the back agreeably. The floor is covered with a flory red carpet. At the far end a big table stands with a large Bible and hymn book on it. Two little tables flank the big one. At the table to the right of the big one the Secretary sits. The windows are screened with pleasant-colored blinds.

Upon the walls hang about a dozen oil portraits of celebrated Methodist divines. Among these is a good likeness of the late Dr. Robert Newton, a Methodist convert from Roman Catholicism, and one of the greatest preachers England ever produced. Dr. Newton died many years ago, and his children have returned to the bosom of the Mother Church. The portrait of James Everett, a man of great wit and of such liberal views as secured his expulsion from the British Conference in 1848, also adorns the wall. John Wesley's portrait, which is smaller than any of the others, hangs in the far off left-hand corner, close to the door, and with the face turned toward it, as though anxions to get out.

METHODIST PREACHERS IN COUNCIL. WETHODIST PREACHERS IN COUNCIL.

Yesterday morning at half past 10 o'clock about twenty persons were assembled in the chapel. By II o'clock it was jammed. The men looked like well-to-do farmers or tradeemen. Several of them wore wigs, neatly oiled and curied. One or two more came dropping slowly in, and then Dr. Porter, a stout, white-haired, hale, goodnatured gentleman, entered, walked up to the big table, took a seat a little to one side, and said:

"The there become will you open the meeting?"

Brother Brown, will you open the meeting? "Brother Brown, will you open the meeting?"
An elderly gentleman rose from the front seat, where he sat quite handy, and went in lide the railing and opened the big Bble. Dr. Porter ient Dr. Brown his gold spectacles. Then the latter read the thirteenth chapter of I. Corinthians, containing Paul's famous apostrophe to Charity. The hymn, "A charge to Keep I liave," was next intoned to a doleful strain, and Dr. Brown prayed, While he prayed he played with the cover of the table at which he knelt. While Dr. Brown kept up a steady fire from the main battery, small skirmishing parties blazed away all over the room. The report from one skirmisher came "O-o-o-om," from another "Ah-h-h," and from a third "Amen," and so on. By and by he ended with a petition that the Methodists might be kept in the old way, and then a big, rousing discharge of approval MADE THE ROOF RING.

No sooner was the prayer ended than a gen-tleman in one of the rear seats sprung up and

tleman in one of the rear sexts sprung up and said:

"Mr. Chairman. I've got something to say. I was at a hotel this morning and heard two men taiking about a letter in The Sun on Methodism.

'Ah, said one of them, 'the Methodist preachers, you know, don't preach hell and damnation now.' I thought I'd just tell you, as it bore on what has lately been said here."

The gentleman sat down. He looked out of breath, and as though auxious to witness an explosion. The Secretary read the minutes, and Br. Porter amounced the subject for discussion: "What means are best calculated to rescure a revival?" Dr. Porter called on Brother Atkinson to lead.

Brother Atkinson, a wiry man of about forty, who looked as though he had left too much beard at the barders and brought away too

BROTHER ATKINSON'S ADDRESS.

Brother Atkinson then began his address. He had not spoken in that place before, and would not have done so then if he had not failed to get in a word last week and so been given the floor vesteriary. He would address them in conversational style. The question was, flow relight revivals be best premoted? It amounted, however, to this: How could they save souls? He admitted they must have excitement. True preaching always produced excitement. They were getting too much afraid of excitement. They were getting too much afraid of excitement. They were getting too much afraid of excitement. They wanted trings done in the best and most pollshed style. It wasn't so, however, with the did fathers of Methodism. They produced the greatest excitement. Madem Methodist church was always a sensationalism. The Methodist Church was always a sensational church. It started out with that idea. It was the greatest sensations the people all over this land. He preached with such impassioned eloquence that he wept, he broke down, while his congregation throbbed and heaved amid thely greatest excitement. That was sensation. The Apostles were sensational preachers. If ministers of the Gospel now were to expect an earthquake to help them, they would be looked on as

MEN WHO HAD LOST THEIR SENSES.

And yet when Pani and Silas were in prison God came in the form of an earthquake and delivered them, and saved the souls of the Philippian jatior and his household. Peter was another sensational preacher. He saw a lame man lying at the gate of the temple, and he began at once to create a scusation. Arise! take upthy bed and walk, he said, and the man arose, and walked, and leaped, and shouted praises to God. This drew a crowd of people, and Peter pitched the Gospel into them red hot. He wrought that miracle, not to cure the cripple, but to raise an excitement—to create a sensation; and the result of that was that 5,000 souls were converted. [Loud cries of "Giory be to God," "Praise the Lord." &c.] Why, Methodism had been created on purpose to get up sch-sation. It was by this sensationalism the apossites turned the world upside down, and that was what they wanted to do. [Cries of "That's it," "Right."] One of the most artiful methods which the devil used against Christianity, especially in the Methodist Church, was this cry of "No sensationalism!" If they would rescue souls, MEN WHO HAD LOST THEIR SENSES.

uls, THEY MUST PITCH IN.

They NUST PITCH IN.

The reverchd gentleman was very energetic. He shook his bin-like head until his hair flew all around, and his face resembled a photograph taken in a gaie of wind.

After the chulitions of approval had subsided, the speaker went on. Those church members who objected to sensation in the church did not object to it in the theatre. They would go there and see sensational plays, and clap and stamp and cry "Brayo." Butwhen a minister preaches of sin and rapentance and redemption, and the heaven and repentance and redemption and the heaven of glory and the hell of fire, men must not get excited. Ob, yes: they might set excited over theatrical performances and Presidential elections and political meetings, but not over religion. This was an artifice of the devit, and the sooner they kicked it over the better. [Loud analysis of the devit, and the sooner they kicked it over the better.

sooner they kicked it over the better. [Loud appliase.]
Brother Aikinson then referred to last Monday's discussion, and said it had been then remarked that we sang too much about heaven; that we were going to heaven on sheet music. John and Charles Wealey and Whitfield were full of heaven. They sang, they prayed, they preached about it. The present race of Methodists had degenerated in that respect. The men who had revised the hymn book had left out some of the finest hymns about heaven.

Here the Chairman announced that the time had expired. It was moved and seconded, however, to extend Brother Atkinson's time, and the reverend gentleman went on. That famous old hymn, "Simpers, the call obey," how did it end

And walk awhile with God below, And then fly up to heaven. AN EARLY METHODIST CUSTOM.

It was the custom of the early Methodists to sing as they bore the body to the grave. And what did they sing? "Rejoice for a brother de-ceased;" and then they transported themselves by faith to the place whither he had gone, and sang.

There all the ship's company meet Who solled with their Saviour begeath; With shoutings each other they greet, And triamph o'er sorrow and death.

There was no danger of having too much heaven in their songs.

Brother Akinson then referred to the saying which was going around that Methodists affort preach enough about hell. Every one who read the lible aright must see that damnation was the doom of the wicked. The Bible didn't tell all about hell, but the fact was clear, and every true Methodist preacher proclaimed damnation true Methodist preacher proclaimed damnati as the end of the impenitent. It was not we however, to preach exclusively about hell. T love of God should be distinctive and pa

love of God should be distinctive and paramount.

Brother Atkinsan said that he thought too much stress was laid on getting believers sanctifed instead of on getting sharers converted. Jesus said: "I came not to call the rightcome, but sinners to repentance." [Roars of laughter, amid which a voice said, "He's killing his speech."] "There is joy in the presence of the argels of God over one sinner that repenteth more than over ninety and nine just men who need no repentance." [Laughter and applause.] So that it seemed that ministers who devoted themselves to the sanctification of believers instead of the conversion of sinners were making a mistake. ["Yes, yes."]

As Brother Atkinson sat down, another brother arose and moved that the next address might be not in the "conversational style." This produced

GREAT LAUGHTER AND MUCH DISAPPROVAL.

Brother James next spoke. He is large neither physically nor vocally, but he has a fine, cleurintellect, and knows how to put his thoughts together. He argued that every preacher should be both a Son of Thunder and a Son of Consolation. He should be able to first take the sinner

to Sinai, with the law upon it, and then to Calvary, with the cross upon it. It was often customary to place bouquets on one side of the pulpit. Flowery preaching was well enough sometimes; but if there was a bouquet, on one side the deck, there should be a bunch of thorne on the other. A well-known Virginia statesman once said that he did not like so and so's preaching; it was too tame. "I like," said he, "to get up into the corner of a pew and feel as though the dealt is after me." [Lond laughter.] Some people might consider him the speaker; an old fogy. Well, so long as he was in the company of such men as Wesley and Whitfield, he was content to be called even an old fogy.

The Rev. Mr. Gorham explained what he said The Rev. Mr. Gorham explained what he said last Monday about going to heaven on sheet music. He travelled a great deal, and from information he had received from ministers he did not believe that one in four of professing Christians were really in a state of saivation. He referred to Brother Atkinson's quotation of Scripture about the ninety and nine just men, and said he supposed Brother Atkinson was Joking.

Here Brother Atkinson arose and said that so far from joking, he never was more in earnest in his life.

"I pity you, then," was Brother Gorham's

is life.
"I pity you, then," was Brother Gorham's pply. The meeting adjourned. PROHIBITIONISTS PROTESTING.

Schism in the Cold Water Ranks-Intemperance Among the Temperate-The Con-stitution, Not of Man, but of the State, to be Overhauled. ndence of The Sun.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 19 .- The first month of 1873 has not gone over without bringing to this place a meeting of political gentlemen, with the usual purpose of looking after everybody's business. That the affair should, in one sense, be somewhat dry, and even be regarded by those patriotic gentlemen, the saloon keepers, as a fraud upon the public, will be understood from the fact that it was a gathering of LIQUOR PROHIBITIONISTS.

Another meeting of the enemies of the ilquer traffic was in progress in another classically named city—Rome, a little further dewn the central road—at the same time; but it was collected with a very different object. The Rome athering was made up of followers of the New York State Temperance Society, whose test of orthodoxy is always to vote the Republicant lickets right. It was alleged that the rival assembly had been expressly called on the same day as diversion, and in the interest of the Repuby had been expressly carried on the same and a diversion, and in the interest of the Repul an party. But if that were the object, oelly failed in preventing a very creditable eting, so far as attendance went, at this place wholly failed in preventing a very creditable meetins, so far as attendance went, at this place. Perhaps fifty persons were assembled from different parts of the State, who were evidently incrnest, and whose appearance was decidedly respectable. The chairman was the Hon Simeon Brownell, one of the leading business men of Troy, and who seemed to be a wide-awake and go-ahead individual, by no means afraid to say exactly what he meant. He made a speech on taking the chair, in the course of which he referred to the other assembly and those who were engineering it in no very compilmentary terms. He called it an organization whose leading spirits had, year after year, been doing service for one of the rum political parties. For the speaker's part, they held no morigage on him or his vote, and he decied their authority to transfer other to the Republicans or anybody else without his consent. The Radical temperance party as yet was weak, but his trust was in God. This speech had about the same effect on its hearers that

This speech has hearers that hearers that A WHISKY COCKTAIL has on the average man, putting them in splendid apprits, and making their iongues decidedly active. A goodly number speke in the same strain, although some admitted they had voted for Greeley and some for Grant. In fact, i found on circulating among those present that although the Prohibitionist had a regular Presidential candidate in the field at the last election, many of them had voted with the very parties they had now mot to everthrow. It was for the last time, however. They had now positively awoin off.

A complete State organization was effected, a number of committees appointed, arrangements

inally a resolution adopted which expresses the grand movement in the contemplated policy of the new party. This is nothing else than a CHANGE IN THE STATE CONSTITUTION, which will forbid the future licensing of the liquor traffic, and make it incumbent upon the Legislature to provide by law for its suppression. To this end a committee was selected to appear before the Commission now sitting at Albany to prepare constitutional amendments, to urge the prohibition policy upon that body.

A free talk with the members of the Convention, after its adjournment, confirmed the im-

Grant of Lauds-The House of Represen-

tatives Won Over.
Washington, Jan. 20.—One of the most atpable swindles ever put through Congress sed the House last Saturday morning by a ote of 94 to 70. It is a job which THE SUN has cetty well exposed, and it could not have beone a law had not certain Democrats support-

These gentlemen, who have thereby seriously

These gentlemen, who have thereby seriously compromised their good name, allege in defence of their action that they were assured by one W. L. Scott of Erie, Pa., that it was an honest and worthy bill, intended only to confirm the title to certain lands in iowa now held by innocent purchasers. I have no doubt that some of the men who supported the bill were deceived by the representations of Scott, whom they believed to be an honest and knorable man. But I know and can prove that one Lyman Elmore, a notorious lobbylst, who has been in all manner of steals for several years, was the special agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Facille Halfroad for whose benefit this job was lobbied through Congress. obbled through Congress.
This Fimore was here last winter, and manipulated the job in connection with Scott; and with the assistance of the lowa Land Ring in the senate, they succeeded in getting it through the senate on May 16, 1872. I can also prove timath is man Fimore said he had \$50,000 to put the Senate on May 16, 1872. I can also prove time this man Elmore said he had \$50,000 to put the same bill through the House this session. I can further prove that Elmore in December last, soon after the commencement of the present session, wrote a letter to his chief (Scott), teling him that he must have more money or the job would stick. And I can still further prove that he on various occasions made offers to buy up the attorney who represents the settlers.

The main features of this job are as follows: The Mississippl and Missouri filver Hullroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, was in 1836 endowed with a land grant of every alternate odd numbered section to the mile for six sections in width. As was the custom then under Democratic rule, this land was certified to the State of Iowa in trust for this road; but contrary to the law it was so certified long before the company was entitled to the greater portion of the lands. Thus the company illegially came into the possession of the entire guilty came into the possession of the entire treat along the whole length of the road before they had built half of th.

grant along the whose tength of the road before they had built half of it.

In 1894 the act of 1856 was amended by en-larging the indemnity limits granting lands directly to this road, and also allowing it to change the incomplete portion of their line. This act of 1894 authorized the company, when-

directly to this road, and also allowing it to change the incomplete portion of their line. This act of 1884 authorized the company, whenever their line was definitely fixed and a map showing the same was filed in the General Land Office at Washington, to take the lands they were entitled to along this new line. The asual exceptions of preemption and homestead rights were made, and the Indennity limits enlarged to twenty miles.

Under this set the company changed its line from Des Moines, deflecting southward from that point, and running thence westward to Council Bluffs. One of the objects for making this change was to get possession of the even numbered sections under an ambiguous phrase-clogy which was introduced into the set. The Land Department has now certified to the company the land along this new line; but the moment this act was passed settlers flocked on to the lands along the old route of the road. Knowing that the company were authorized by the new act to take their grant along their new line, they very naturally supposed it was not the intention of the Government to give the company a double grant. They also knew that the lands along the old line became a part of the public domain, and were open to presuption by the passage of the act of 1884. Hence they, in good faith, to the number of several thousands, moved upon the lands, and began to make their improvements.

But the railroad company, determined to hold both grants, at once open to presuption by the passage of the act of 1884. Hence they, in a good faith, to the number of several thousands, moved upon the lands, and began to make their improvements.

But the railroad company, determined to hold both grants, at once open to presuption by the passage of the act of 1894. Hence they, in a company had, however, too much influence with that department, and the Land Commissioner rejected their applications on the ground that the lands sought to be entered had aiready been certified to the railroad company.

This was only a pretext for a fatterney-f

THE HUNTINGTON CRIME.

The Speciators as well as the Actual Perpe trater of the Tarring and Fenthering to

The following is the full text of Justice Montfort's decision in the Kelsey tar and feath-

Montfort's decision in the Kelsey tar and feathering case:

Ordinarily a Justice of the Peace merely announces his decision in matters which he adjudicates without any expression of opinion except such as may be implied by his conclusion. The public interest in the present case and the immense amount of testimony submitted induce me to give a brief reason for the judgment I have concluded upon.

I am not called upon to convict the parties accused, but am asked to say whether, if a crime has been committed, there is probable cause to suspect the prisoners and thus say that the charge against thom shall be passed upon by another judicial tribunal.

The testimony submitted shows that certain parties combined together to accomplish an unlawful purpose, and that they regarded it as such their disguise demonstrates beyond a doubt. The crime was accomplished and the persons accused (except Claudius B. Prine) who says he was not there, were at the place where the offence was committed at the time of the commission thereof, and by implication, if not actively, alding and abetting in the crime. They were therefore called upon to show to the Court that they were innocent, and that their mission was a lawful one.

It has been judicially determined that any association for the vindication even of a private right by violent and unlawful means, is a riot, for rights are not to be asserted, nor laws vindicated by a tunultuous mob. If any man or body of men, civil or religious, violate the proper sources to be applied to by those who are or fancy themselven aggreeved.

The justice of the country is not to be taken into the hands of unauthorized multitudes who act under no responsibility, and are under no influence other than their own unbridled passions.

Again, if several persons assemble together for

Again, if several persons assemble together for such purpose, every man is guilty of all the acts lone in execution of or contributing or tending o that purpose. (Wharton's Criminal Law; see [438.)

ASS.)
In one case where three persons went at midsight on a frolic to the house of a fourth person,
where they shaved his horse's tall and made
one noise which disturbed his family, it was
eid that they were guilty of the hat they were guilty of riot.

The evidence shows that the accused parties were in a position to commit the offence. Royal Sammis had previously threatened to punish Kelsey if he was caught on Mrs. Oanley's premises. Two witnesses, Wm. Kolsey and Daniel White, have testified to hearing such threats, and they have not been satisfactorily contradicted or explained. Threats alone might not be sufficient to hold a party, but in addition to those threats there is in evidence an admission of Sammis, made to Wm. J. Wood at the time of the commission of the offense and in sight of the victum on whom the outrage was committed, that he "Had staid up from the city to fix this thing up," or words to that effect.

This admission of his foreknowledge of and connection with the offence charged was not denied or explained in any manner by Sammis, although he was sworn as a witness in his own behalf.

The evidence also shows that he was out of Mrs. Oakiey's house several time was out of The evidence also shows that he was out of Mrs. Oakley's house several times during the evening when this offences was committed. The young tadies swore that he went out of the front of the loouse once during the evening. Augusta McKny swears that he was not in the house when she arrived there, but that he came in afterward; and Wm. J. Wood swears time Samunis and Dr. Banks were both out in the back yard, where the offence was committed, when he got there.

Claudius B. Prime was watching for Kelsey on Mrs. Oakley's premises the night before, with the same kind of a mask over his fixed as is shown to have been worn the next hight by the persons committing this offence on the same premises where he was watching. He obtained the mask at Dr. Banks's, by his own admission. It's also in evidence that when Dr. Banks and the companionant, H. F. Kelsey, were conversing together, on the 6th of November (Wednesday), Claudius

plainant, H. F. Kelsey, were conversing together, on the 6th of November (Wednesday), Chaudius B. Frime came uninvited and joined in the conversation, and said, "Those things on the beach were put there to deceive," or words to that effect. Heavy F. Kelsey swears that he first heard of the things boing on Lloyd's Beach on the 6th, and at that time had no idea that they belonged to his brother, Charles G. Kelsey, and that he did not so on the beach nor see them until Saturday, the 9th, when he, for the first time, saw them and discovered they belonged to his brother Charles.

The conversation of Prime shows that he had knowledge that the things were on the beach and belonged to C. G. Kelsey before they had been seen or identified by the complainant or others.

belonged to C. G. Kelsey before they had been seen or identified by the complainant or others. Claudius B. Prime admits by his own testimony that he advised his son. Arthur Prime, to go away on Sunday to escape the service of sub-paran in this case. This man the prosecution claim, was an important witness, and one who, are ording to C. B. Prime's own testimony, was an innortant witness to corroborate his own statement.

statement.
George B. Banke made his house the resort of the masked people who the night before were watching for Kelsey. He knew that Kelsey was captured as soon as he was caught, according to the evidence and notified his neighbors to come le was standing near Kelsey when the specta-ors went out to see him. He must have known tors went out to see tim. He must have known what kind of punishment was to be inflicted on Kelsey, because all the surrounding neighbors smelt tar before they went out to see him, and by his own admission he was at his barn, within a few feet of the premises where Kelsey was being operated upon. He aided, assisted, encouraged, and countenanced the acts, according to the evidence. Men who are engaged in lawful and honest enterprises do not ordinarily mask themselves or write letters under assumed names.

The persons who were watching to catch Kel-

lawful and honest enterprises do not ordinarily mask themselves or write letters under assumed names.

The persons who were watching to catch Kelsey contradict each other, and do not satisfactorily explain their acts. McKay was watching to identify kelsey, yet it is undisputed that he (kelsey), had been seen frequently on the premises by numerous witnesses, and was at one time under the rear stoop for two hours. Claudius B. Prime watched to see him commit burgiary or get into the house, yet defendant's counsel offered to prove by two witnesses that they had seen him break into the house previously, once by means of a ladder and through the seen ond-story window. Dr. Banks was watching to hand him over to an efficer, yet he procured no warrant, made no complaint to any magistrate, and even allowed him to stay two hours under a plazza without sending for any officer; and when Kelsey was caught, on the night of the 4th, and brought by force on the premises. Dr. Banks did not then send for an officer, but instead invited the neighbors out to see him punished, not by it wbut by a mob.

I have given you but a brief summary of the evidence; but sufficient, I think, to show the reason of my decision. The explanation of the defendants is not clear nor satisfactory. I do not think, under the testimony submitted, that I should do my duty unless I held these defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury of Suffolk county; therefore, after a careful examisation of the testimony; I adjudge that there has been a riot committed, and that there is probable cause to believe that George E. Banks, Claudius B. Prime, and Royal Sammis are guity thereof, and I decide to hold them therefor.

W. H. MONTYDET, Justice of the Peace.

Date dillowing is a copy of the commitments:

Suffell Counts, st.—To any Sherif of the said county.

The following is a copy of the commitments: Suffell County, so: - To any Sheriff of the said county, ad to his deputies, and to any constable of the town of intuitington, in said rounty, and to the keeper of the amunon hall in the said county, at Eliverhead, in said county; greefing:
These are, is the name of the people of the State of
These are, is the name of the people of the State of

coming in the fire said county, at Elverhead, in said county; wreeting:

These are, is the mane of the people of the State of New York, to command you, the said sherth, deputies, and constable, and each of you, forthwith, to convey and deliver into the custody of the keeper of our said sail, at Elverhead, it said county, the body of Royal samme, charged of offere me, the undershened, a Justice of the Peace of the said county, on the twenty-third day of December, Et2, on the oath of Henry, F. Kelsey, for that on the hight of the 4th of November, 1572, in the village and down of Huntigron, in said county, coorge R. Banks, Chamies B. Printenand said Royal Sammie, together with divers other will disposed persons, to the number of five, whose names are unknown, unlawfully and restously assembled and gathered together to disturb the prace of the people of the State of New York, and being so then and there assembled and gathered together to disturb the prace of the people of the State of New York, and being so then and there assembled and gathered together to disturb the prace of the people of the State of New York, and being so then and there assembled and gathered together to disturb the prace of the people of the State of New York, and the said there will also the great disturbance and there and there and there will be a said there will also the great disturbance and there and there and there will be a said there are the pool people of the State of New York; the said Royal Sammis having been regularly brought before me, the said dastice, to answer said charge, and it appearing to me, from the examination of the said Hopsi Sammis in the regard to the odesuce charged, and from an examination of the said Royal Sammis in the whole instead and reference and well of the charges analysism in the said complaint, has been committed, and that there is probable time to send for and advise with counsel, and upon examination of the whole instear that a riot, as aleged in the said complaint, has been committed, and that there is which he may be indicted, and you, the said keeper, are hereby required to receive the said Royal Samthis into your custody in the said county jad, and him there safe y keep for want of surety and until he shall be dis-charged according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this isth day of Jau-uary, 1878. Wm. H. MONTFORT, Justice of the Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—There was a large number of visitors at Chiselbarst yesterday. The funeral ser-mon of the late ex-Emperer Napoleon was preached in the Chapel, which was filled to repletion. Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Princess heatrice sent flowers to be placed on the tough. The Fence imparial will soon return to Woolwich, to occume his stodies at the Royal Military Academy.

Philadelphia's Mayor Dying. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23. - Mayor W. S. Stokely

is dangerously in with typhoid pneumonia, and at perieds is unconscious. The disease was contracted while he was visiting the Girard Avenue Bridge. He is ex-pected to the at any moment. No one is atlowed to see him but his boughold.

INTERVIEW WITH STOKES

AN ALMOST ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY OF A NEW TRIAL.

Cheerful in His Celi-Never Thought of Com-Vomica and Pistol Stories.

The article regarding the Stokes case. ublished in yesterday's SUN, awakened general nterest in the prisoner's prospects, and led many to believe it possible that a new trial light be granted. A Sun reporter who visited the Tombe to see Stokes, obtained admission to the prison through the courtesy of Warden Finley. The Warden was up to his ears in business, but he left his desk and accompanied the reperter. In the prison yard the Warden said: "I don't know that he will see you, he has so many visitors, but we can try." Arrived in the corridor where Stokes is confined, Mr. Finley spoke to the keeper, who stepped to Stokes's cell to ask whether he would see the reporter. Men and women visitors to the prison were arriving or departing. As usual, there were more women visitors than men, and here and there along the corridors they leaned against the little grated doors and talked with those inside the bars. In a moment the keeper returned and said that Stokes would see the reperior. The gate tender swung back the iron gate at the entrance of the corridor. Stokes occupies cell No. 4, on the south side of the corridor, on the ground floor to the left as the visitor enters the prison. A great stove, which warms the whole corridor, is in front of the cell, whose outer door is of iron bars close together, and covered with a wire grating. or departing. As usual, there were more women

SURE OF ANOTHER TRIAL.

The reporter rattled the grats. The inner door swang back, and Stokes appeared. He wore gray pantaloons, shippers, dark vest, and a fine undershirt. The cent door is so low that he had to bend to show his face. His countenance wore a pleasant expression, and he grated the reporter politely. He did not look at all like a man under sentence to be hanged, nor did he talk like one.

alk like one.
" How do you feel to-day?" asked the reporter.
" Yery well," was the reply.
Reporter—Have you read The Sun this morn-

ng? Stokes—Yes. Reporter—What do you think of the article on Stokes-Very good and very true, though I think that The Sun has been too much against

Reporter - Do you expect to have another trial? Reporter—Do you expect to have another train;
Stokes—Yes, I don't see how it can be denied.
Reporter—Does your counsel give you reason
to hope for it? Do they think that the facts in
their possession on their inerits actually warrant
that belief?
Stokes—Mr. Tremain has no doubt that a new
trial will be granted.

NEW FACTS ARE COMING TO LIGHT

trial will be granted.

NEW PACTS ARE COMING TO LIGHT

every day. Even the action of some of the
jurors in individually seeking information would
be just ground on which to demand it.

Reporter—Do you think that the action of
those jurymen who went outside for information—as, for instance, going to examine the
ladies' entrance to the Grand Central Hotel—
influenced the action of their associates?

Stokes—I have no doubt that it did. It is only,
reasonable to suppose that they communicated
what they saw and believed to their fellows on
the jury, and it must have had some effect,
though it almost seems that the jury was bound,
to convict me. The defence on the last trial
was better than on the first; we had more witnesses, besides my own testimony, and yet,
although I am not guilty, I am convicted.
There were men on the jury who said before the
trial that I ought to be hanged. Well, I suppose
better men than I have been hanged, and I can
stand it as well as anybody. If it has got tocome I am ready for it. I have had all the luxuries of life, and now I am having some of the
other side. This (glancing at his cell) is not the
most pleasant place in the world, but I had
rather be here, or in a cell dux below this, than
be in the place of some of the men who have
followed me.

Reporter—Do you think that public opinion
had anything to do with your conviction?
Stokes—I have no doubt of it. The people
were clamoring for some one, and I suppose it
may as well be me, though I do not think the
evidence convicted me. Everybody in the hotel
knew the facts, but there was

JUGGLERY
somewhere. Since wy conviction I have re-

evidence convicted me. Everybody in the hotel knew the facts, but there was

JUGGLERY

somewhere. Since my conviction I have received many letters from persons in the hotel offering new evidence which is very favorable, and which on a new trial would be forthcoming. I would like to have the truth told, and that only, and have a jury judge on its actual merits. But some persons persistently lie about me. There is the poisoning story. I never had the remotest intention of killing myself. De I look like a man who wanted to kill himself?

The reporter looked at the quiet, self-possessed, smiling man in front of him, and readily admitted that he did not look like one who wished to make away with himself.

"Nor do I," Stokes continued. "There's the mix vomica story—the laughed when this occurred to him)—when they searched my cell they found that which I had forgotten, and the pistel which some persons expected to find turned out to be an empty cologne bottle. Reporter—I should not say that a cologne bottle was a very deadly weapon.

Stokes—Nor nux vomica—

Reporter—It is a poison if taken in large

Stokes-Normuz vomica-Reporter-It is a polson if taken in large doses.
Stokes—Which I never dreamed of. When I was confined with little exercise I used someimes to touch my tongue with It arther, and to use it as it was said in onever entered my mind. And I did

cell—I had forgotten that it was there.

Previous to the termination of the interview, two or three visitors who were in the corridor had gianced at Stokes as he stood behind his inner door. At length a man stopped by the stove, and looked into his cell.

"Whies that?" asked Stokes, to whom the stranger's giance seemed intrusive.

"I don't know," replied the reporter; and, turning to the stranger, asked him whether he wished to see Mr. Stokes. The stranger courteously replied that he did not, that he only wanted to warm himself, and he verified his words by turning his face the ether way. At almost the same instant the keeper announced another visitor who wished to see Stokes.

"I don't know," said the keeper.

"Don't let me detain you," said the reporter to Stokes. "I'll so if you wish to see him."

"I don't, said Stokes. "I am bored to death with visitors."

"The keeper returned in a moment, and said, "She is pretty, and her uame is Miss 'Lida."

"I don't know her," said Stokes, and he continued the conversation, etting from the testimony effered against him some points which he thought undair, and others grossly wrong, talking all the time in a calm, pleasant way. He had BORED TO DEATH BY VISITORS.

THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE

that a new trial would be granted, and said he was satisfied that if the case was tried and decided on its merits, it would not go as the last one did. "You are a pirilosopher."
'I am able to take things as they come," said

"I am able to take things as they come," said Stokes.

Soon afterward Deputy Sheriff Shields took the prisoner out for an airing. He was dressed as above described, with the addition of a cost, and he seemed like a man who was stripped for a fight. Warden Piniey says that Stokes is overrun with visitors. Of course many who called not see him. The callers include many women. The Warden says that a majority of the visitors do not know Stokes. Among those who called yesterday were Mr. Hornee Stokes and Mr. John it. Dos Passos of Stokes's counsel. The reporter asked Mr. Dos Passos whether he could give any further information regarding the application

further information regarding the application for a new trial.

Mr. Dos Passos—I cannot now, but perhaps leading the control of the control o

Mr. Dos Passos—I cannot now, but perhaps I can to-morrow.

Reporter—Do you think that a new trial will be granted?

Mr. Dos Passos—I think it inevitable.
Reporter—You have read this morning's Sux?
Mr. Dos Passos—Yes, sir.
Reporter—Do you think that the points there given regarding the action of some of the jures would be sufficient on which to ground application for a new trial?

STOKES'S COUNSEL'S CONFIDENCE. Mr. Dos Passos—I do. The action of the jurymen was wholly wrong. They had no right to take up any information outside, whatever might have been their biss, whether the information guined was used for or against the prisoner. They are sworn to render a venil-tage coording to the evidence submitted to them in court. They had no right to go outside of that art. They had no right to go outsid But besides that we have other points and are accumulating. I have no doubt that trial will be granted.

The case of William J. Barclay, which was to have been argued yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court, and which involves the same legal technicality which is the motopoint in the Stokes's bill of exceptions, was indover until Thursday morning next, when the Court will hear the argument of caunsel. Recorder Hackett has already ruled on the point, but his ruling against the prisoner has been excepted to by counsel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, tavestigating the case of Sepstor Caldwell, met at one o'clock and discuspriety of foreing the production of a private letter from Gov. Carney to ex-Congressman Clarke. Senator Tram bull said that the case of Senator Cald investigated, and not the witnesses Carney a

direct. It delayled corrupts to capression but election, and closed with the capression but westleathon should be made. The defence attempted to show a difference between the caprey's letter and his sworn state the statements in Carney's letter and his sworn state ments but failed. A long and tedeus cross-examinaments but failed. A long and tedeus cross-examinaments between was only confirmatory of the test most learners.